

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

EULA V. LASSITER,)
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Plaintiff,)
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v.) **Case No. CIV-07-415-SPS**
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MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,)
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Commissioner of the Social)
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Security Administration,)
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Defendant.)

**OPINION AND ORDER AWARDING
ATTORNEYS' FEES UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)**

The Plaintiff Eula Lassiter appealed the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration's denial of benefits. The Court reversed the Commissioner's decision and remanded the case to the Administrative Law Judge (the "ALJ") for further proceedings. On remand, the Commissioner found the Plaintiff disabled and awarded \$30,356.00 in past-due benefits, out of which attorneys' fees have been sought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). For the reasons set forth below, the Court concludes that Lassiter's Attorney's Motion for Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) with Supporting Memorandum [Docket No. 26] should be granted and that the Plaintiff's counsel should be awarded \$7,314.60 in attorneys' fees.

The Commissioner observes that the Plaintiff waited nearly ninety days after the notice of award was issued to move for attorneys' fees but does not explicitly argue that this was untimely. The Court finds that the Plaintiff moved for attorneys' fees within a reasonable time and that her motion was therefore timely pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 60. *See*

e. g., McGraw v. Barnhart, 450 F.3d 493, 504-505 (10th Cir. 2006) (“Section 406(b) itself does not contain a time limit for fee requests. . . . We believe that the best option in these circumstances is for counsel to employ Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(6) in seeking a § 406(b)(1) fee award.”) [citations omitted]. *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(c)(1) (“A motion under Rule 60(b) must be made within a reasonable time[.]”).

“Whenever a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant under this subchapter who was represented before the court by an attorney, the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). The 25% limitation does not include any fee awarded to the Plaintiff’s agency representative by the Commissioner under 42 U.S.C. § 406(a). *See Wrenn ex rel. Wrenn v. Astrue*, 525 F.3d 931, 937 (10th Cir. 2008) (“The Commissioner and court have the authority to independently determine the appropriate attorney fees. Each has separate standards to make this determination and is only limited as provided by statute. Based on the plain language and statutory structure found in § 406, the 25% limitation on fees for court representation found in § 406(b) is not itself limited by the amount of fees awarded by the Commissioner.”) [internal citations omitted]. The Plaintiff’s fee request of \$7,314.60 is less than 25% of past-due benefits, so the Court need only consider whether this is reasonable given the work performed in this case. *See Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002) (“[W]e conclude, § 406(b) does not displace contingent-fee agreements as the primary means by which fees are set for successfully

representing Social Security benefits claimants in court. Rather, § 406(b) calls for court review of such arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases.”).

Factors to consider in determining whether a requested fee is reasonable under *Gisbrecht* include the character of the representation and the results achieved, *id.* at 808, *citing McGuire v. Sullivan*, 873 F.2d 974, 983 (7th Cir. 1989) and *Lewis v. Secretary of Health & Human Services*, 707 F.2d 246, 249-50 (6th Cir. 1983) (reducing the fee for substandard work), whether counsel has caused delay, and whether the contingent fee is so large in comparison to the amount of time spent on the case that it results in a windfall to counsel. *Id.*, *citing Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 865 F.2d 739, 746-47 (6th Cir. 1989) (noting fees are appropriately reduced when undue delay increases past-due benefits or when the amount of the fee is unconscionable in light of the work performed). Contemporaneous billing records may be helpful in determining reasonableness. *Id.*, *citing Rodriguez*, 865 F.2d at 741. Based on these factors, the Court concludes that \$7,314.60 is a reasonable amount of attorneys’ fees for the work done in this case.

First, the Plaintiff’s attorneys prepared a detailed appellate brief raising substantive grounds for reversal of the Commissioner’s decision denying social security benefits. As a result, the Plaintiff prevailed on appeal, thereby securing a remand of the case for further administrative proceedings and an award of attorneys’ fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d). This resulted in a fully favorable decision from the Commissioner on remand and an award of past-due benefits that will exceed \$20,000.00 even

after attorneys' fees are deducted. Thus, the character of the representation and the results achieved were excellent. Second, there is no evidence counsel caused any unnecessary delay in these proceedings. Third, although the fee requested equates to an hourly rate of \$244.00 this does not result in any windfall to the Plaintiff's attorneys, who spent a respectable total of 30 hours representing the Plaintiff in this Court, *see* Docket No. 26, Ex. 4, and incurred the not-insubstantial risk of recovering nothing on a contingent fee agreement. The Court therefore concludes that the \$7,314.60 attorneys' fee award requested by the Plaintiff is reasonable within the guidelines set by *Gisbrecht*.

The Commissioner withheld \$7,589.00 from the Plaintiff's past-due benefits. But once the \$5,300.00 is awarded to the representative for work performed at the agency level, the Commissioner will retain only \$2,289.00 to pay the Plaintiff's attorneys. *See Wrenn*, 525 F.3d at 933 ("If the amount withheld by the Commissioner is insufficient to satisfy the amount of fees determined reasonable by the court, the attorney must look to the claimant, not the past-due benefits, to recover the difference."). Nevertheless, because the amount awarded herein exceeds the \$5025.60 in EAJA fees previously awarded by the Court, the Plaintiff's attorney must refund the latter amount to the Plaintiff. *See Weakley v. Bowen*, 803 F.2d 575, 580 (10th Cir.1986).

Accordingly, Lassiter's Attorney's Motion For Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) [Docket No. 26] is hereby GRANTED. The Court approves an award of attorneys' fees in the amount of \$7,314.60 to the Plaintiff's attorneys pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). The Commissioner is hereby directed to pay the Plaintiff's attorneys the balance of the past-

due benefits in his possession. The Plaintiff's attorneys shall thereupon refund to the Plaintiff the full amount previously awarded under the EAJA.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 13th day of October, 2009.



STEVEN P. SHREDER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE